

HOW TO RID CITY OF COTTONY MAPLE SCALE

State Entomologist Tells In Report the Danger of the Maple Scale now on Plymouth Trees and How to Kill the Pest the Best Spray

The following excerpts are taken from the reports of state entomologist B.W. Douglass, and will show Plymouth people how to deal with the scale now injuring a number of the trees of the city.

COTTONY MAPLE SCALE.

(*Pulvinaria innumerabilis* Rathvon.) During the past few years the Cottony Maple has killed many trees in Indiana. It has not been confined to maples entirely, for trees of several other genera have been attacked and killed. Little or no attention has been paid to it in spite of its deadly character.

Life History.—After hibernating on the twigs of the trees all winter the female lays large quantities of eggs in May and June. It is at this season that the scale is most conspicuous, clinging to the under side of the twig and surrounded at one end with great masses of cottony padding, which is developed from the body simultaneously with the eggs. This cottony substance is persistent on the branches through the summer and until worn off by the wind and rain.

The eggs hatch in a short time and the young at once migrate to the leaves where they attach themselves in rows along the veins and begin feeding. They grow rapidly and as summer advances the males and females are differentiated, the males developing wings. At the approach

of fall the fertilized females attach themselves to the under sides of the twigs, where they remain all winter. The male dies at the end of the summer.

Treatment.—Winter spraying with the lime-sulphur-salt wash is the best means of controlling the Cottony scale.

There are several parasites that destroy the Cottony Maple scale and in some localities where it was formerly very bad I find that it is now practically controlled.

On affected trees the leaves fall persistently throughout the season, often ending with the death of the tree. These leaves should be carefully raked up and burned as they may become a source of infection for some other tree.

The Cheapest is the Best.—Many of the prepared insecticides which are on the market are serviceable only as a means of separating the public from their money. We have tested a large number of the better known miscible oils and sulphur preparations, and very few, if any, of them will do what is claimed for them. The only scalecide which this office recommends or demonstrates is the home-made lime and sulphur solution, which is at once the most effective and the cheapest remedy which we have for any insect pest.



CHARACTERISTIC WORK OF COTTONY MAPLE SCALE.

Fisherman—A Game. There is a game which is especially popular for playing around the table after supper, some evening or indoors any rainy afternoon called fisherman. A cane or iron stick must be found and to one end a cord tied. Form the opposite end of the cord into a very wide loop. Spread out the loop end of the cord flat in the middle of the table, around which players stand or sit, and ask each boy or girl to rest his forefinger on the table inside of the circle which the cord forms. Some one acting as fisherman holds the rod. Two commands are given by this player. When he says "Your fish!" each player must pause his forefinger as described, but when he says "My fish!" all must remove their fingers with the greatest celerity, for as he utters this last command the fisherman jerks up his rod with a quick tug, forming a noose, in which any unwary finger will surely be imprisoned. Any fish taken counts a point for the fisherman, who is allowed to continue until he fails to catch a fish in his noose, when some one else takes a turn at the rod. The player catching most fish in his round wins the game, while the person who is oftentimes caught

The Song of the Immigrant. Beat us, cheer us, All but eat us, Ere we cross the sea. Smash us, squash us, Jam us, josh us, Waiting on the quay. Wake us, shake us, Stop the fracas In the crowded hold. Hail us, flail us, As you sail us To the land of gold. Check us, date us, Prod us, grate us, Here's the continent! Check us, lock us, Stick us, stock us In our tenement. —Life.

Real Experience. "Friend," began the strolling philosopher, "do you know anything about the pursuit of happiness?" "Ought to," chuckled the rural constable as he filled his mouth with tobacco. "Calculate I have chased more eloping couples than any man in this section."—Chicago News.

First of the Season. Seedy Visitor—Do you have many wrecks about here, boatman? Boatman—Not very many, sir. You're the first I've seen this season.—London Telegraph.

A healthy man is a king in his own right; an unhealthy man is an unhappy slave. Burdock Blood Bitters builds up sound health—keeps you well.

SURPRISED THE HIGHLANDERS

And Then the Young Boers Surprised Their Own General.

Ignorance is not bliss on the battlefield. When the South African war began the Boers, brave fighters though they were, lost many an advantage through almost childish simplicity in the art of war. Mr. Howard C. Hillegas, in his "Boers in War," gives an incident of this trait.

While fighting at Magersfontein a number of youthful Boers, in their first battle, allowed a hundred highlanders to approach to within a short distance of the trench wherein the Boers were concealed. They then sprang out, calling "Hands up!"

The highlanders, completely surprised, threw down their arms and advanced, holding their hands above their heads. One of the young Boers approached them, scratched his head in perplexity and said to his friends, "What shall we do with them?" After a consultation they allowed the highlanders to return to their column.

When the young Boers arrived at the Boer laager, laden with the captured rifles, their general asked them why they did not bring their prisoners. The youths looked at each other, and one of them sheepishly replied: "We did not know that they were wanted."

It was not the lads, however, who always made the mistakes. One old Boer, on viewing for the first time a company of highlanders in the distance, refused to fire, insisting that it was a herd of ostriches, and he persuaded all the burghers in the trenches near him that they were ostriches, and nothing but ostriches.

BANKS "LOAN" MONEY.

They Don't "Lend" It, Because it is a Business Transaction.

Why is it banking houses always "loan" their huge sums of money, never by any chance "lend" them? "Lend" is the true verb, while "loan" was exclusively the noun. How came it about that "to loan" has uniformly supplanted "to lend"?

The purists make a great fuss about this. They insist that the stupid and untaught financial world has foisted upon the language a substantive verb when no new verb was needed, when the ancient and established usage was fixed in the signification of "to lend." But prior to the modern development of business enterprises when money was lent it was bestowed upon the borrower either for temporary use without compensation, as a mark of favor or patronage, or by the professional money lender who, taking advantage of persons in extremities of need, demanded usurious interest. This Anglo-Saxon verb today retains its ancient connotation. When it was coined the productive powers of money were unknown, and the wealth of rich men was locked up for safety and kept out of the channels of commerce.

Nowadays, by devices of credit and rapid intercommunication, it is kept constantly working in productive enterprises. Immense loans are made, no longer to relieve the necessitous and the improvident, but to stimulate industry and to enable the borrower as well as the lender to reap a profit in his transactions. Money is "loaned" in this sense. It is not lent.—New York Times

BLUNT ANDREW JACKSON.

"Old Hickory's" Caustic Advice to James Buchanan.

Stories of Andrew Jackson are likely to be pointed out to have a practical application, as do the stories told of Franklin. In Mr. J. W. Forney's "Anecdotes of Public Men" there is given a story as it was told by James Buchanan at his own table. Although it contained a reproach from the president to one who was to succeed him, it is said to have been a favorite story at that board.

Shortly after Mr. Buchanan's return from Russia in 1834, to the court of which country he had been sent by Jackson in 1832, and immediately following his election to the senate he called upon "Old Hickory" with a fair English lady whom he desired to present to the head of the American nation.

Leaving her in the reception room downstairs, he ascended to the president's private quarters, where he found General Jackson unshaven, unkempt, in his dressing gown, with his slippers on the floor, before a blazing wood fire, smoking a corncob pipe of the old southern pattern. He stated his object, and General Jackson said that he would be very glad to meet the lady whom Mr. Buchanan desired to present.

Mr. Buchanan was always careful of his personal appearance and in some respects was a sort of masculine Miss Fribble, addicted to spotless cravats and huge collars, rather proud of a foot small for a man of his large stature and to the last of his life what the ladies would call "a very good figure." Having just returned from a visit to the fashionable circles of the continent after years of thorough intercourse with the etiquette of one of the stateliest courts in Europe, he was somewhat shocked at the idea of the president meeting the eminent English lady in such a guise and ventured to ask if General Jackson did not intend to change his attire. Thereupon the old warrior rose, with his long pipe in his hand, and, deliberately knocking the ashes out of the bowl, said to his friend: "Buchanan, I want to give you a little piece of advice, which I hope you will remember. I knew a man once who made a fortune by attending to his own business. Tell the lady I will see her presently."

The man who became president in 1857 was fond of saying that this remark of Andrew Jackson humiliated him more than any other rebuke he had ever received.

He walked downstairs to meet the lady in his charge, and in a very short time President Jackson entered the room, dressed in a full suit of black, cleanly shaven, with his stubborn white hair forced back from his forehead, and, advancing to the beautiful lady, he greeted her with almost kingly grace.

MEXICAN SENORITA.

Charming in Her Youthful Enthusiasm and Patriotism.



MEXICAN GIRL.

Lovely in face is the Mexican senorita, but she does not retain her loveliness long. At thirty-five she is a wrinkled and forbidding old crone.

The Mexican girl of fourteen is as old as the American of eighteen, and she grows old faster. This is partly due to the climate and partly due to the life she lives. Mexican women of the lower or middle class pay little attention to hygienic rules. They eat all sorts of indigestible foods, and they are not particular about bathing. The women of the lower class are of Indian or of mixed race, partly Indian, partly Spanish. The women of the various Indian tribes differ much in their habits, speech and point of view. They have large soft dark eyes, long and glossy black hair and deep olive complexions. A Mexican woman is a good judge of character and a devoted wife and mother. When one of them marries, even though her husband may have been a poor man and she herself a person of means, he at once becomes master of her funds and if she chooses may introduce all his relatives into the household for the wife to support. Under such an imposition the wife is expected not only to be agreeable, but even if necessary to wait upon the intruders.

They are very clever with their hands, and Mexican drawn work is famous the world over. The women of the masses adorn their garments with the drawn work, handsome caps and headresses of it being worn by the women of some sections.

Cookery Points

Apple Cooking. Some people know only two ways of preparing apples—to stew or bake them. Try some of these old ways of preparing "the king of fruits."

For float apple make a nice apple butter or puree from tart fruit, sweetened to taste and flavored with the grated rind of one lemon and cinnamon or nutmeg. Put the puree on the ice to become very cold, then beat the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth, adding this to the fruit, which should now be in the serving dish. When it comes to the table cover the top with a cupful of rich cream.

To make fried apples wash and wipe dry some tart cooking apples, cut them in slices a quarter of an inch thick and fry them in butter until tender and brown. Dredge with powdered sugar and serve piping hot on warm plates.

Caramel apples may be made as follows: Into a skillet put one cupful of light brown sugar and one-half cupful of hot water. Let boil for three or four minutes, then drop in five nice cooking apples which have been peeled, cored and halved. Let these stew in the sirup until they are tender and fluffy, then drain them out into a glass dish. In another saucepan have ready one tablespoonful of butter melted with one teaspoonful of flour, and over this pour one-half cupful of cream. When hot add to the boiling sirup, stirring briskly for several minutes, then pour over the apples and serve either hot or cold.

Culinary Hints. All fruit salads are improved by marinating in French dressing, though later served with mayonnaise. Instead of the individual pate it is more popular now to pass one or two large plates, each guest serving herself. Fill with mushrooms, oysters or creamed sweetbreads. Biscuits or French rolls for formal use are more diminutive than ever. The former should be the size of a fifty cent piece and a quarter of an inch thick.

A delicious salad is made from different nuts, white grapes, a little shredded grapefruit, pineapple cut into cubes and shredded celery. Mask in mayonnaise or serve with a cream dressing.

When a boiled egg is the usual breakfast dish vary it by breaking it raw into the egg cup and cooking in hot water to the desired consistency. The flavor is quite different than when cooked in the shell.

THE MILITARY SPY

He is an Important Factor in the Modern Game of War.

WATCHES FOREIGN NATIONS.

Learns Their Secret Plans and Reports Them to His Own Country—If Caught He is Repudiated by His Government and Suffers in Silence.

Once in awhile an army or navy officer is arrested for spying or attempting to obtain military secrets from a foreign government. Practically every government, including the United States, has a law which makes this a crime. Usually there is more or less secrecy about the officer's arrest and trial. His government repudiates his activity, and if he is sentenced to a term of imprisonment he receives no support or aid from his government.

Although they will not officially admit it, practically every government has a secret service of army and navy officers whose only duty is to travel in foreign countries to gather information which might be useful in time of war. Because of the shortage of officers the United States has only engaged in this practice in time of actual hostilities.

Military espionage is, of course, a delicate subject, and it would be a gross violation of international propriety for any government to admit that it had secret agents spying on its neighbors. However, it is a well known fact that this system exists.

In 1907 an American ambassador at a foreign capital reported to the state department that an army officer of the country to which he was accredited had been detailed to visit the American countries secretly to ascertain the strength of their forces. His mission was thwarted, however, by the information furnished by the ambassador.

The military authorities of every first class power are constantly preparing for war. Naturally they are anxious to know what their neighbors are accomplishing in military science. Here develops the function of the modern military spy. Fiction writers clothe the spy with a veil of mystery and a supernatural cleverness which enables him to get out of all dangerous pitfalls into which he falls. But the real flesh and blood spy is a different person. In these days of modern and scientific warfare the spy has become a technical expert who must be thoroughly versed in every branch of his art. He must be tactful and above all close mouthed.

The procedure in sending out a spy is something like this: If the German government wishes information which it cannot get in the regular channels of information some officer is sent for. He is summoned to the war office to receive his instructions. In the case of confidential work abroad he receives oral orders, so that he will not have any documentary evidence on his person to disclose his identity in case he gets into trouble. Having received his instructions he starts out, sometimes so secretly that even his family do not know where he is going. Usually he speaks the language of the country to which he is bound. His real identity for the time being is forgotten, and he travels under an assumed name. If necessary he uses a disguise to cover his movements. If he is a good spy he returns with the desired information, and no questions in regard to the methods he employed are asked. If he is captured while engaged in his work he is punished for attempting to obtain the military secrets of a foreign government, and his own country lets him severely alone.

The cipher code books by means of which diplomatic correspondence is carried on are often sought after by these secret agents. Several years ago the code book of the American legation at Bucharest "disappeared." Its loss was reported to Secretary of State Elihu Root by telegraph. Mr. Root sent for the chief clerk of the department.

"Mr. Smith," said the secretary, "the code book at Bucharest has been lost. I believe it is about time for us to have a new code for our diplomatic correspondence."

Some months later the missing book was offered for sale to the Japanese ambassador at St. Petersburg, who purchased it for a small sum and as an act of civility turned it over to the American ambassador there.

A young man several years ago appeared at the American embassy in Berlin and offered to sell to the ambassador a copy of the state department's code book which he said he had in his possession. He left several specimen pages to prove that his book was genuine. A comparison with the embassy's code book proved that he had the real code, but where he had obtained it was a mystery. The ambassador knew that a new code was in course of preparation and would shortly be distributed by the department. The offer was politely declined on the ground that the embassy had a code book of its own and did not need another.—New York Sun.

Dating a Letter. In writing a letter the date and address are usually put at the beginning; in a note they are usually at the end. It is now the fashion to write out the numbers of the date. It would look affected, however, to write out that of the year, and many people adhere to the older fashion of using numerals. With regard to writing a letter on the first and last pages and then crossing on the second and third, this is entirely optional with the writer.

The Wedding Breakfast. The usual wedding breakfast consists of fruit, raw oysters, fish or lobster in some fancy form, an entree, squab or broiled chicken, salad, ices, cakes, bonbons and coffee. Some wine is expected, as the health of the married pair must be drunk, so this is either champagne or sherry. A buffet spread may be of a very unpretentious sort. Varied sandwiches, cake, candy and punch are the things offered.

Of stories about the instinct of the ant there are a great number, but the following, told by Professor Levaillou, is one of the best. "One day I followed an ant for a long time. She was far from the ant hill and seemed to have no intention of soon returning. In the middle of the path she came upon the dead body of a good sized snail. She first walked all around it and then climbed upon the ugly creature's back, crawled all over it, and after this thorough examination, instead of advancing, as before, immediately returned toward the nest. When halfway there she met one of her companions. In an instant they had touched or rubbed antennae with great animation, and she was pursuing her course. The same performance took place when the ant met a second and third of her companions, and as soon as she had left them they quickly turned toward the spot where the snail lay. The first ant soon entered the nest, and I lost sight of her. But she doubtless continued her work of informing the nest, for a long line of ants immediately came out and set forth for the prey. Ten minutes after the snail was entirely covered with the yellow swarm, and by evening not a trace of it remained.

"Playing Possum." "Playing possum" has become a common saying. This has originated from what is popularly believed to be its habit of pretending to be dead. In this so called feigning the breathing is slow and feeble, and the movement is almost concealed by the thick fur. But here I think that popular opinion is wrong. Space is too limited for details, but instead of feigning death the animal seems to swoon with terror. It is incomprehensible that so small and defenseless a creature should deliberately place itself in the power of the enemy, but we can understand how it might faint with fright.—St. Nicholas.

Animals and Flocks. The number of useful animals in the world is just about the same as the number of people. Australia leads with sheep, India leads in horned cattle, and the United States and Russia are about even in horses.

The Sandman. At close of day The sandman gray Glides swiftly on through Twilight Land. Upon his back He bears a sack Well filled with dustlike fairy sand. With gestures grand He fills his hand And scatters sand now here, now there, And, though no breeze May stir the trees, The sand goes floating everywhere. It fills your eyes, And with surprise You find your eyelids drooping low. When mother dear Says "Sandman's here," For shake your head, but know it's so

The fashion leaders have decreed that it should be hand made work in every available feature of the summer's wardrobe. Blouses and dresses are covered with embroidery, some of them in white and some in colors. Fagoting is coming in again, and so is cross stitch. Handmade mesh, such as crochet Irish, are considered much smarter than anything done by machine. Gowns and blouses themselves are esteemed as of more value if fashioned by hand. Naturally all this requires an ample purse unless the owner of the particular costume has been able to put her own handwork upon it. In that case a stenciling is not despised, particularly in the cases of little girls' dresses, which afford an unusually wide field for the exercise of artistic taste. Play aprons adorned with quaint figures in colors are especially prized by young folks of the play age.

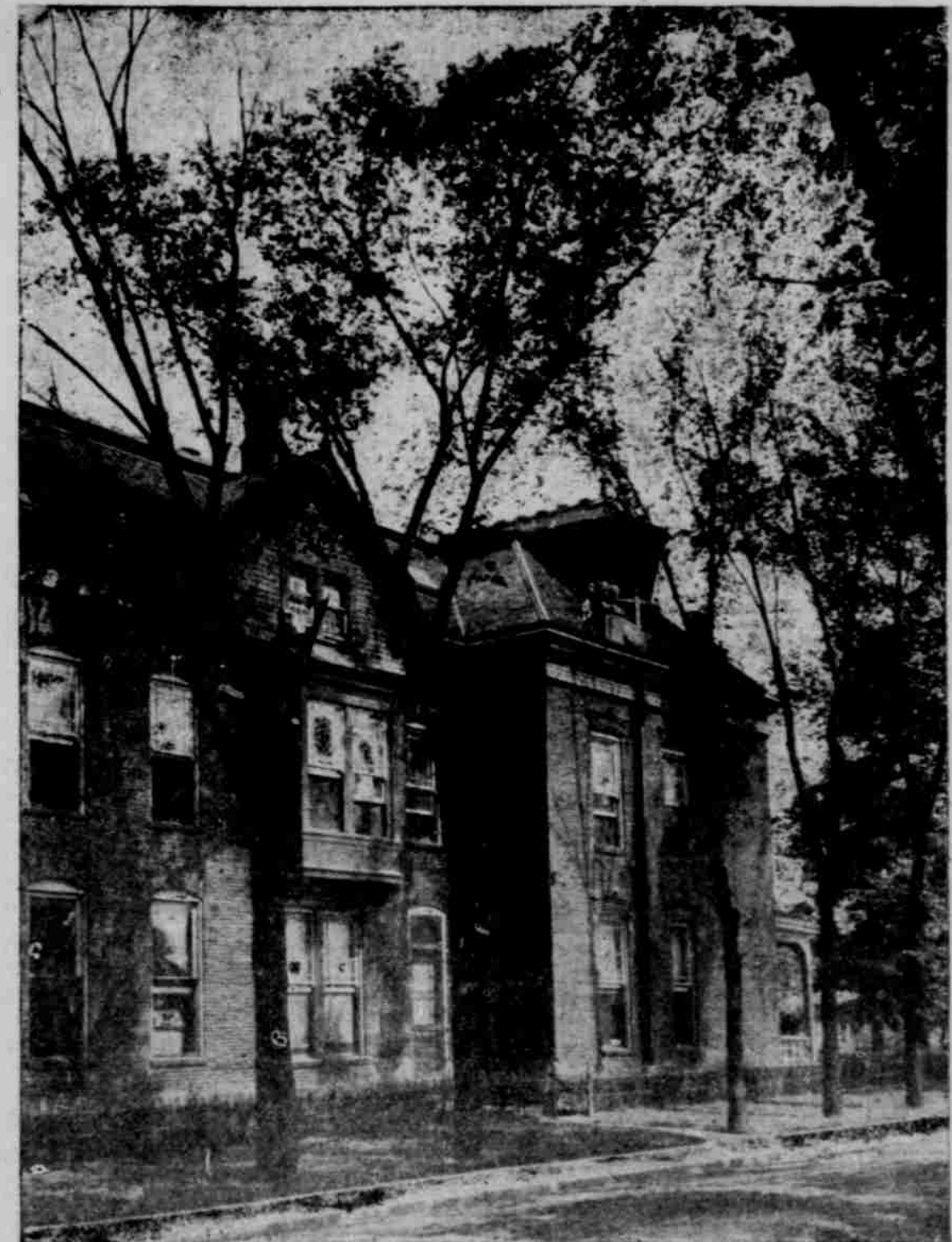
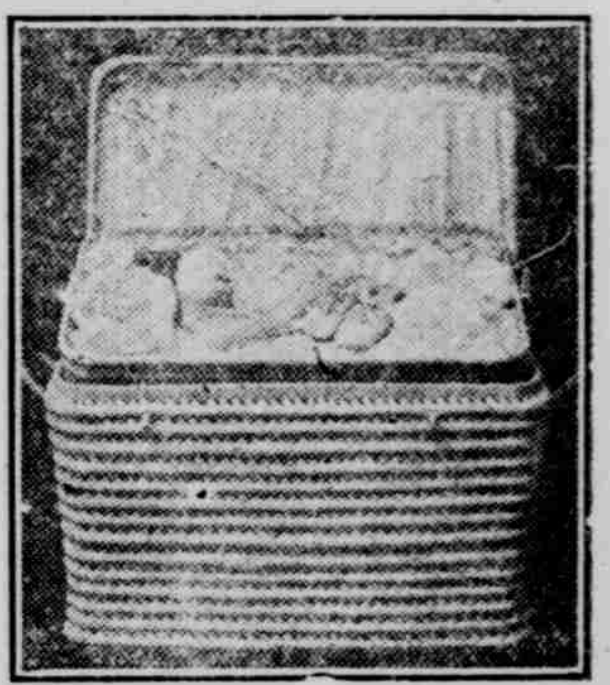
BABY'S OUTFIT.

Handmade and Smart Baskets For Smart Babies.

Never were baby things daintier than they are at present, and fond godmothers have no need to complain of the lack of variety or of beauty in available gifts. This being a late season, the gowns of fine linen, cambric, lawn or muslin are marvels of filmy loveliness with their inset motifs, their intricate edgings and ruminations of lace. The fashionable ones, point de venise, milanese, cluny and valen ciennes, are well represented on these gowns in connection with hand embroidered Swiss embroidery are also used. Of course the better robes are entirely handmade.

Dainty bonnets are of cream corded silk inset with lace valencies. Fine lace and muslin fashion other caps, while caps of Irish crochet lace over silk are particularly handsome.

Little crochets and knit shoes in silk and wool are available, while novelties are kid shoes as soft as silk and in



ELMS KILLED BY COTTONY MAPLE SCALE.

Good form

The Luncheon Table. Crystal combined with silver makes beautiful and artistic decorations for the luncheon and dinner table. Compotes and dishes for almonds and salted nuts, olives, etc., are larger than those formerly in use and are almost flat.

A useful stand for the center of the table consists of a silver vase with branching arms bearing five flat bonbon dishes. Another plan has a large basket in the center for flowers, and the arms hold small baskets filled with bonbons. The bonbon dishes or baskets are detachable and can be lifted out and passed around.

Carved rock crystal is used in place of the old fashioned cut glass unless one has a large supply of cut glass and does not wish to lay in a supply of glass, even if the style is newer.

In China the most popular style at the moment has a very narrow line of color with a dull gold band at the edge.

Gold and white, however, is always in good taste.

Naming the Day. It is the bride's privilege to name the wedding day. When this has been arranged a list is made of the close friends and valued acquaintances of

Duties of a Godfather. The duties of a godfather consist in standing up with the child (though not actually holding him) at the time of the christening, and in some churches the godfather promises to see after the religious education of the child. It would be well for any one who has been asked to serve in this capacity to familiarize himself with the ritual of the church in which the child is to be christened in order to be able to make the proper responses at the right time.

The usual present is a silver cup or porringer, a cup and plate for bread and milk, or a set of silver—knife, fork and spoon—is sometimes given. Any of these would be preferable to money. A godparent makes a present of silver of some sort if he or she can afford

Harsh physics react, weaken the bowels, cause chronic constipation. Doan's Regulets operate easily; tone the stomach, cure constipation, 25c. Ask your druggist for them. 3